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10/743,637	12/22/2003	Christopher D. Payne	MSFTP513US	7416

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EXAMINER

LAY, MICHELLE K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2628

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/743,637

Applicant(s)

PAYNE ET AL.

Examiner

Michelle K. Lay

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-14,16-26,28-31,33-36 and 38-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-14,16-26,28-31,33-36 and 38-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The amendment filed 12/20/2006 has been entered and made of record. Claims 2, 3, 15, 27, 32, and 37 have been cancelled. The cancellation of claim 37 has overcome the 35 USC §101 rejection made in the Non-Final office action filed 09/27/2006. The amendment to claim 31 has overcome the claim objection made in the Non-Final office action file 09/27/2006. The amendment to the specification has overcome the Drawing objection made in the Non-Final office action filed 09/27/2006. Claims 1, 4-14, 16-26, 28-31, 33-36, and 38-40 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, filed 06/26/2006, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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1. Claims **1, 4-9, 12-14, 16-25, and 38** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Manber et al. (6,920,609 B1) over in view of Cudd et al. (2004/0105127 A1).

Manber teaches the limitations of claims **1, 4-9, 12-14, 16-25, and 38** with the exception of print preview. However, Cudd teaches forming a printable representation of a document from a web browser.

In regards to claims **1, 5, 7, 21, 22**

Referring to Fig. 2 of Manber, the flow chart illustrates the process of identifying and extracting information from web pages. A model web page is parsed (step 110) into HTML tokens to include tag elements and text elements. Certain tokens are ignored via an option set by the operator [col. 5 line 58 – col. 6 line 17]. At step 140, a website is retrieved via its URL. The page is parsed to produce a pattern sequence for comparison with the stored pattern of the target page to identify related information (150). The results of the comparison are used to extract the desired information from the subsequent page to be stored and/or displayed (claims **5, 7**). Any number of subsequent pages maybe retrieved and analyzed with respect to the stored pattern of the target page (claim **22**) [col. 6 lines 55 – col. 7 line 28]. Furthermore, whenever a part of the page is received, it is analyzed immediately; that part of the page is parsed and compared with the stored pattern in real-time. If a matching pattern is found, the rest of the page can be discarded [col. 7 lines 31-35]. Such method is implemented within a client device (20) of Fig. 1 or server (30) where all of its components are

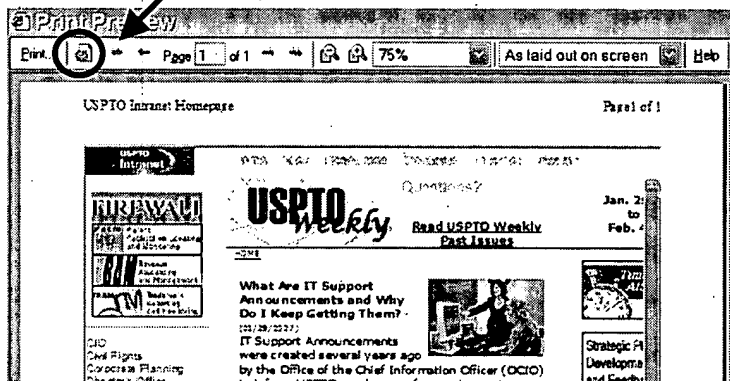
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operator configurable using an application including computer code stored on a hard disk executed using a central processing unit [col. 5 lines 10-15]. Thus it is implicit that the analysis and parsing components reside within the central processing unit.

Although Manber fails to explicitly teach static sections, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to set static sections to be ignored since these sections fail to update and no new content is provided.

Cudd teaches the printing of a selected frame. The browser application provides a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067]. Thus, the selected frame to preview is implicitly parsed from the content of the webpage. Furthermore, Cudd teaches the use of Internet Explorer™5.5 and 6.0 (referred to as IE). It is well known in the art that IE has a print preview function. Within the print preview, users can select an “options” button as circled below:

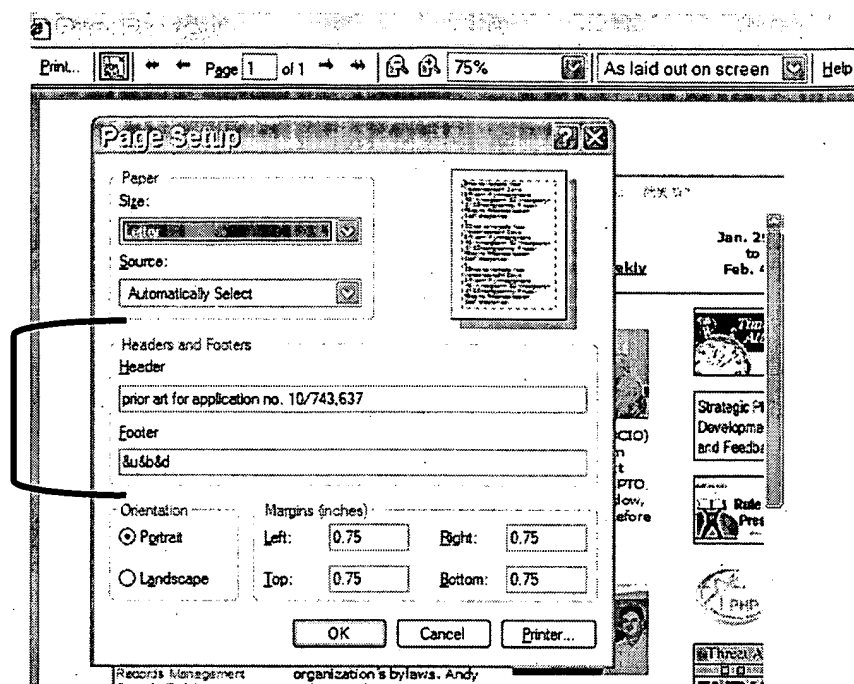
Options button within print preview



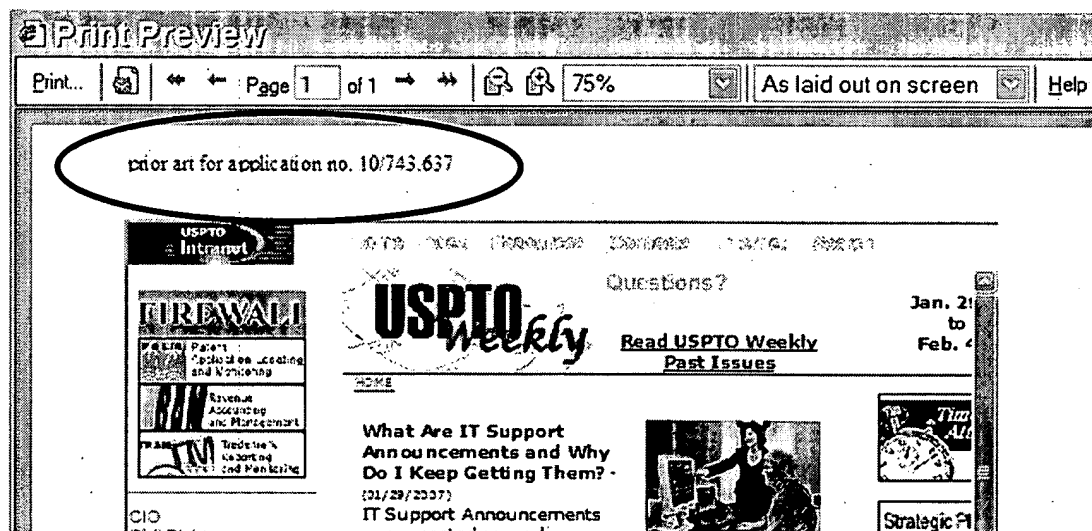
A “Page Setup” dialog box appears allowing the user to change settings, one being the header and footer remarks, as shown below:

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Option to change header and footer remarks.



As a result, these changes are reflected in the print preview.



Thus, IE teaches a preview version of a printable page for a web user and allows the web user to modify the preview version according to user preferences.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the print preview and printing function of Cudd within the system of Manber

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so that the user can view the section of the page that will be printed prior to physically printing the page. This would be advantageous by printing only the desired content where ink and paper can be conserved.

In regards to claim 4, Cudd teaches implementing a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067]. The print preview allows the user to verify if the content is correct.

In regards to claims 6 and 24, Manber teaches identifying an area of interest in the model page and parsing the model page to determine a first string of symbols associated with the HTML tags. After receiving the second web page, the second web page is parsed and compared to the model page to find the area of interest [col. 3, lines 4-23; col. 6, lines 55 – col. 7, line 28]. Thus, the teachings of Manber identify the area of interest via location. Claims 6 and 24 recites the limitation of **at least one of** and therefore, the teachings of Manber reads on the limitation requirements of claims 6 and 24.

In regards to claim 8, the textual and visuals on the web pages of both Manber and Cudd provide a textual and visual reference of the content of the sections on the page to assist the user in determining whether to remove sections.

In regards to claims **9**, referring to Fig. 20 of Cudd, sections of the page is labeled as shown.

In regards to claim **12**, Manber teaches a model web page is parsed (step 110) into HTML tokens to include tag elements and text elements. Certain tokens are ignored via an option set by the operator [col. 5, line 58 – col. 6, line 17]. Thus, the model web page corresponds to said *feed monitoring component* since the current web pages are compared to the model to identify related information and matching pattern (i.e. layout, etc.).

In regards **13**, Manber teaches certain tokens are ignored via an option set by the operator [col. 5, line 58 – col. 6, line 17]. Therefore, the user can set advertisements and navigation to be ignored. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to set both advertisements and navigation to be ignored since the websites accessed are accessed for the content that the website is generated for.

In regards to claims **14**, **16**, and **23**, Cudd teaches the printing of a frame selected by a user. The user drags mouse (2103) across that portion of content, and then selects the print preview icon (306). The browser application provides a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067] (claim **23**). Thus, the selected frame to preview is implicitly parsed from the content of the webpage (claim **14**). Additionally, the custom printing application is also capable of printing multiple

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columns of web pages into a single printed sheet of paper. This allows the user to compress more information onto a single page to make reading easier and to save on paper (claim 16) [Fig. 9, [0071]]. The same rationale for combining as applied to claim 1 is incorporated herein.

In regards to claims 17 and 18, claim 17 recites the same limitations as claim 1. Furthermore, any risk is involved when eliminating content from an electronic document. Although the user can set certain tokens to be ignored from the electronic document there is risk that important content may reside within these tokens. Additionally, the tokens of Manber correspond to a classifier, i.e. classifies what should and should not be displayed (claim 18).

In regards to claims 19 and 20, Manber teaches certain tokens are ignored via an option set by the operator [col. 5, line 58 – col. 6, line 17]. Thus, depending on the compared pattern and tokens, certain sections are set to be ignored, i.e. removed, as recited in claim 19. Furthermore, such is implicitly done by a decision tree where as illustrated in Fig. 2 of Manber, step 160 compares the pattern. Depending on the matching patterns, the desired information is extracted (step 170) and then stored and/or displayed (step 180). Implicitly, if patterns fail to match, no information is extracted (claim 20).

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In regards to claim **25**, Cudd teaches applying modified layout to the selected content (i.e. the content parsed by the Manber). As shown in Fig. 8 of Cudd, uses width scaling where the width of the content is reduced to a width of the media [0070].

In regards to claim **38**, claim 38 recites the same limitations as claim 1. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 1 is applied. Furthermore, Manber teaches the use of program code executed on a central processing unit that is stored on a hard disk or volatile or non-volatile memory medium to implement the method/system of Manber [col. 5, lines 10-25]. Additionally, Cudd teaches an add-on to the application program that is resident on the hard disk drive and read and controlled in its execution by the processor [0051; 0069].

2. Claims **10**, **11**, **39** and **40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Manber et al. (6,920,609 B1) over in view of Cudd et al. (2004/0105127 A1) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Meyerzon et al. (6,638,314 B1).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed

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in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

Manber in view of Cudd teaches the limitations of claims **10**, **11**, **39**, and **40** with the exception of disclosing a crawler. However, Meyerzon teaches a system/method of retrieving information pertaining to electronic documents on a computer network. A crawl number is associated with the documents to indicate the most recent crawl during which a change to the document was detected [*abstract*].

In regards to claims **10**, **11**, and **39**, Meyerzon teaches a webcrawler wherein the mechanism performs a first full crawl wherein a transaction log is "seeded" with one or more document address specifications. The processing includes extracting the data from each of these retrieved documents and storing that data in an index, or other database (said *cache*). A hash value for the document and document's time stamp are also stored with the document data in the index. The document URL, its hash value, its time stamp, and its crawl number modified are stored in a persistent history map that is used by the crawler to record the documents that it has crawled [col. 5, lines 1-17]. The incremental crawl retrieves only electronic documents that may have changed since the

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previous crawl. During the web crawls, it is determined if an actual substantive change has been made to the document [col. 5, lines 35-50].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the webcrawler function of Meyerzon with the modified invention of Manber in view of Cudd because it is desirable to have a mechanism by which a user can request a search engine to return only documents that have changed in some substantive way since that prior search [Meyerzon: col. 2, lines 3-5].

In regards to claim **40**, Cudd teaches applying modified layout to the selected content. As shown in Fig. 8 of Cudd, uses width scaling where the width of the content is reduced to a width of the media [0070]. The same rationale for combining as applied to claim 39 is incorporated herein.

3. Claims **26**, **28-31**, and **33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manber et al. (6,920,609 B1) in view of Cudd et al. (2004/0105127 A1) as applied to claims **1** above, and further in view of Office 2000.

Manber in view of Cudd teaches the limitations of claims **26**, **28-31**, and **33** with the exception of thumbnails. However, Office teaches providing a set of thumbnail images of a preview.

In regards to claim **26**, claim 26 recites the same limitations as claim 1. Therefore, the same rationale used for claim 1 is applied. Furthermore, Office, specially, PowerPoint

teaches providing a thumbnail version (1) of the current view (2), as shown in Fig. 13.3. As the user modifies the current view (2), the thumbnail view (2) is updated [pg. 295].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Manber in view of Cudd to include the thumbnail and summary function of Office so that Internet users have a tool preview their modification in relation to the entire page.

In regards to claim 28, Manber teaches a model web page is parsed (step 110) into HTML tokens to include tag elements and text elements. Certain tokens are ignored via an option set by the operator [col. 5, line 58 – col. 6, line 17]. At step 140, a website is retrieved via its URL. The page is parsed to produce a pattern sequence for comparison with the stored pattern of the target page to identify related information (150). The results of the comparison are used to extract the desired information from the subsequent page to be stored and/or displayed. Any number of subsequent pages maybe retrieved and analyzed with respect to the stored pattern of the target page [col. 6, lines 55 – col. 7, line 28]. Furthermore, whenever a part of the page is received, it is analyzed immediately; that part of the page is parsed and compared with the stored pattern in real-time. If a matching pattern is found, the rest of the page can be discarded [col. 7, lines 31-35]. Thus, the retrieved website (step 140) is dissected based upon user preferences via the tokens set by the operator (step 110).

In regards to claim **29**, Manber teaches any number of subsequent pages maybe retrieved and analyzed with respect to the stored pattern of the target page [col. 6, lines 55 – col. 7, line 28]. Furthermore, whenever a part of the page is received, it is analyzed immediately; that part of the page is parsed and compared with the stored pattern in real-time. If a matching pattern is found, the rest of the page can be discarded [col. 7, lines 31-35]. From the rationale of claim 28, the retrieved website(s) (step 140) are dissected based upon user preferences via the tokens set by the operator (step 110). Furthermore, Cudd teaches the custom printing application of Cudd is also capable of printing multiple columns of web pages into a single printed sheet of paper [Fig. 9, [0071]]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the custom printing of Cudd with the parsed sites of Manber to allow the user to compress more information onto a single page to make reading easier and to save on paper [Cudd: [0071]; Fig. 9].

In regards to claim **30**, Cudd teaches printing the previewed document [Fig. 19, (1930) (1924); Fig. 21 (2115)].

In regards to claim **31**, as shown in Figs. 1-4B, and 6 of Cudd and Figs. 1, 10, 12, 14 of Brown, the web pages (said identifiable content) contain advertisements, images, navigation (i.e. links), body of text, and dynamic text.

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In regards to claim **33**, Fig. 8 of Brown teaches providing a summary of the URL and date. The same rationale for combining as applied to claim 26 is incorporated herein.

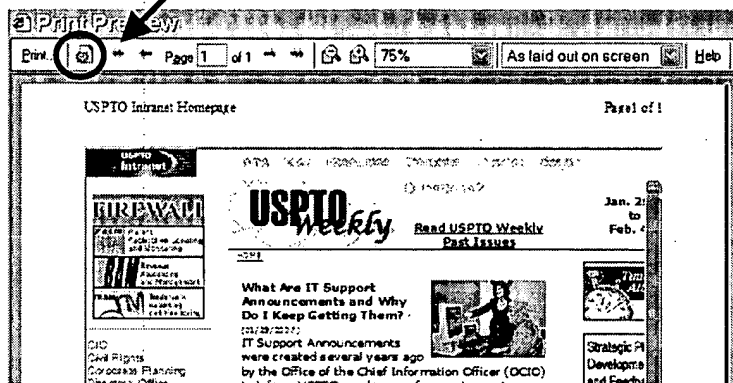
4. Claims **34-36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cudd et al. (2004/0105127 A1) in view of Office 2000.

Cudd teaches the limitations of claims **34-36** with the exception of disclosing thumbnails. However, Office teaches providing a set of thumbnail images of a preview.

In regards to claim **34**, Cudd teaches the printing of a frame selected by a user. The user drags mouse (2103) across that portion of content, and then selects the print preview icon (306). The browser application provides a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067]. Thus, the selected frame to preview is implicitly parsed from the content of the webpage. Cudd teaches the printing of a selected frame. The browser application provides a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067]. Thus, the selected frame to preview is implicitly parsed from the content of the webpage. Furthermore, Cudd teaches the use of Internet ExplorerTM 5.5 and 6.0 (referred to as IE). It is well known in the art that IE has a print preview function. Within the print preview, users can select an "options" button as circled below:

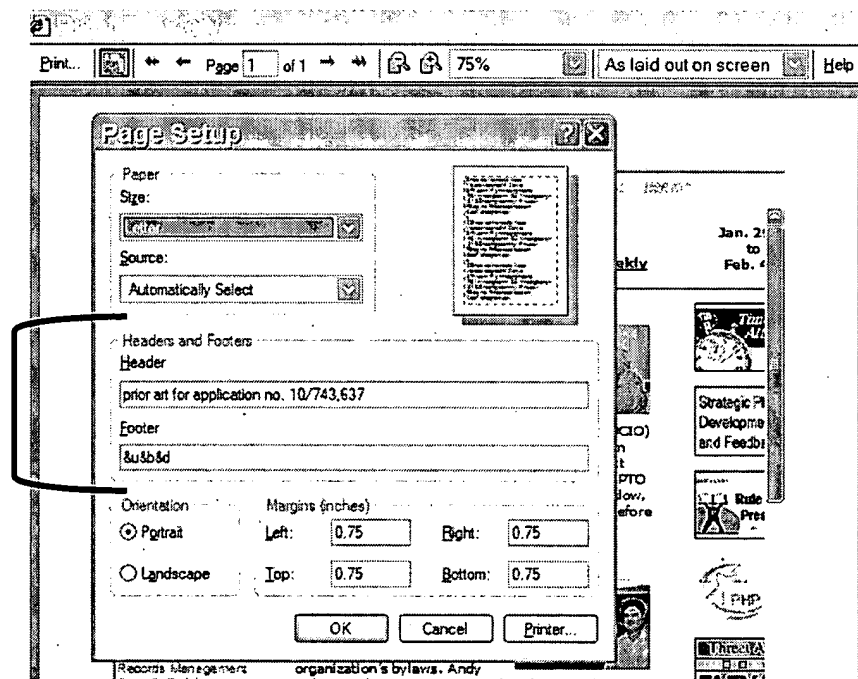
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Options button within print preview

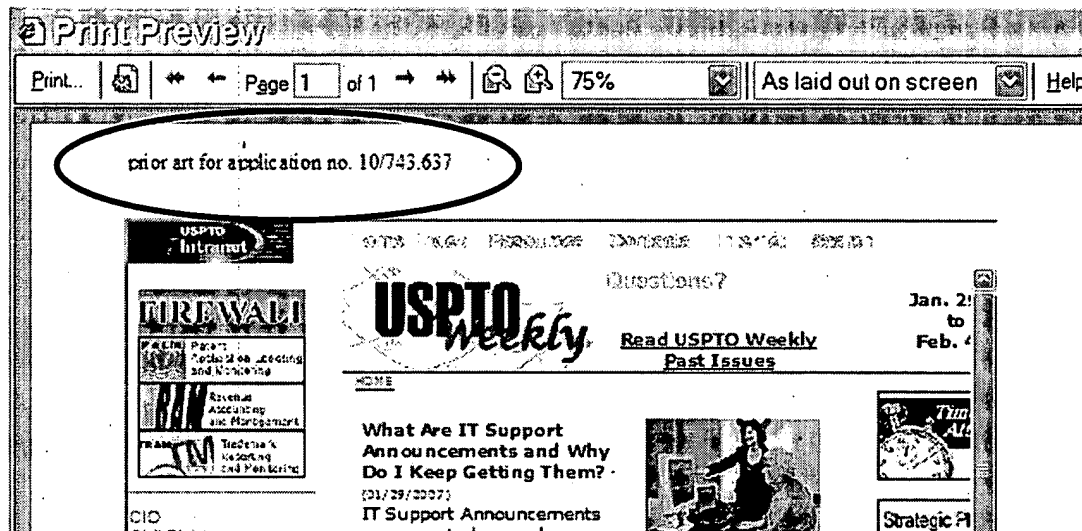


A "Page Setup" dialog box appears allowing the user to change settings, one being the header and footer remarks, as shown below:

Option to change header and footer remarks.



As a result, these changes are reflected in the print preview.



Thus, IE teaches a preview version of a printable page for a web user and allows the web user to modify the preview version according to user preferences.

Office, specially, PowerPoint teaches providing a thumbnail version (1) of the current view (2), as shown in Fig. 13.3. As the user modifies the current view (2), the thumbnail view (2) is updated [pg. 295].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Cudd to include the thumbnail and summary function of Office so that Internet users have a tool preview their modification in relation to the entire page.

In regards to claim 35, Cudd teaches the printing of a frame selected by a user. The user drags mouse (2103) across that portion of content, and then selects the print preview icon (306). The browser application provides a print preview as shown in Figs. 5A-D to the user for review and possible printing [0067]. Thus, the user defining the frame to preview is user-defined content.

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In regards to claim **36**, Fig. 8 of Brown teaches providing a summary of the URL and date. The same rationale for combining as applied to claim 34 is incorporated herein.

Conclusion

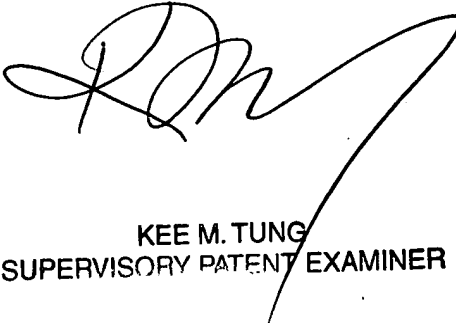
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michelle K. Lay whose telephone number is (571) 272-7661. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30a-5p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee M. Tung can be reached on (571) 272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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02.02.2007 mkl


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